

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN PART 2 OF 2 HIGHLIGHTS

We understand that this is new and is a living document. We do not expect to have “perfect” submissions for this first year. We expect to have a product that is more polished over time. Most of the information that is found in your current CCPs can be transferred to this new format.

Part 1 CCP Components:

1. Vision and Mission Statements
2. Membership List and Meeting Schedule
3. Community Needs Assessment which has two subsections of the Community Profile and Community Risk and Protective Factors

Vision Statements:

Vision statements are future-based and meant to inspire and give direction. The vision is about the intended long-term impacts of your organization’s work. ***The vision statement helps to attract and engage passionate, like-minded people within your community.***

Mission Statements:

A mission statement is a brief description of an organization’s fundamental purpose. It answers the question, “Why does our LCC exist?” Mission statements are one of the ***strongest messages you can send to the public about your organization’s purpose.***

Membership List:

The list should consist of members that are ***actively*** engaged with the LCC. The strongest coalitions have diverse and evolving memberships that reach each sector of the community involved with combatting substance use.

Meeting Dates:

A coalition should have an annual calendar as to how many times it meets as a body. Also, this information will be used by the research team during the qualitative analysis.

Community Needs Assessment:

The first step in developing effective substance use and misuse reduction plan is to assess your community. A “community needs assessment” tells your community’s readiness to implement prevention, treatment, and justice-related programs to address substance use and misuse, and provides an overview of risk and protective factors. This section of the CCP contains both the Community Profile and Community Risk and Protective Factors.

Community Profile:

The community profile provides a snapshot of your community, NOT an exhaustive list. It establishes an understanding of your knowledge of the local ecosystem and where you may not be aware of efforts in your community so that we at the state can facilitate connections to other partners. ***It does not need to be in-depth and should only cover relevant information that is easily accessible.***

Community Risk and Protective Factors

Risk factors are characteristics that are associated with a higher likelihood of negative outcomes. ***Protective factors*** are characteristics associated with a lower likelihood of negative outcomes or that reduce a risk factor’s impact. Protective factors may be seen as positive countering events. There is a non-exhaustive list of risk and protective factor examples on the CCP template.

You do not need to list supportive data behind this. This is simply information that derives from the LCC collaborative knowledge and perceptions of your community.

Document Submission Due Dates

<u>Document</u>	<u>Submission Due Date</u>
Comprehensive Community Plan	April 1, 2020
Quarter 1 Report (Apr – Jun)	July 15, 2020
Quarter 2 Report (Jul – Sept)	October 15, 2020
Quarter 3 Report (Oct – Dec)	January 15, 2021
Quarter 4 Report (“End of Year”)	April 15, 2020

Making a Community Action Plan: The Five Step Process.

A “Community Action Plan” describes what the community wants to accomplish, what actions are required during a specified timeline and what resources are needed to be successful. Each step that is provided in this section should be addressed in order because the information from one step leads to the next step. Personally, I like to think of this as funneling thoughts from a broad end and narrowing down the information to what you LCC would like to address.

The Community Action Plan consists of five steps:

- Step 1: Create and Categorize Problem Statements
- Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements
- Step 3: Brainstorm
- Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements
- Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

Step 1: Create and Categorize Problem Statements

In step one, the LCC will use the risk factors that were identified in the “Community Risk and Protective Factors” section of the “Community Needs Assessment” portion of the CCP. For each risk factor, three problem statements need to be identified that relate to that specific risk factor.

A risk factor of having a high availability of access to alcohol is identified. A problem statement that may arise from this risk factor is “Alcohol use and abuse by youth is a problem within the county.”

Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

In step two, the LCC will identify the top three problem statements found in step one, and apply local or state data that support the problem statement. Ensure that each problem statement can be addressed by each co-equal funding category. This means that a problem statement cannot be specifically focused on a single category of prevention/education, intervention/treatment, and criminal justice services and activities.

This is not an exhaustive list of data but should include data that the LCC feels is important to establish the problem and can be measured from year to year.

This is similar to the supportive data section of the previous CCP. LCCs should list data that is relevant to the problem statement identified as being one of their top three problem statements.

Step 3: Brainstorming

Brainstorming is a collaborative process that builds a foundation for decision making. For example, this is like putting ideas on a whiteboard and narrowing ideas to the top three to explore further. This is not the actual end product, but rather the blueprint. This is where the LCC brainstorms and comes up with what it feels are the three best actions.

Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

What are SMART Goals?

SMART is an effective tool that provides the clarity, focus, and motivation you need to achieve your goals. It can also improve your ability to reach them by encouraging you to define your objectives and set a completion date.

Specific:

When setting a goal, be specific about what the LCC wants to accomplish. This isn't a detailed list of how the LCC is going to meet a goal, but it should include an answer to the popular 'w' questions:

What do we want to accomplish?

Why is this goal important?

Who is involved?

Where is it located?

Which resources or limits are involved?

Measurable:

It's important to have measurable goals so that you can track your progress. Assessing progress helps you to stay focused, meet your deadlines, and feel the excitement of getting closer to achieving your goal.

Achievable

Your goal also needs to be realistic and attainable to be successful. In other words, it should stretch the LCCs abilities but still remain possible. When an LCC sets an achievable goal, you may be able to identify previously overlooked opportunities or resources that can bring you closer to it.

Relevant

This step is about ensuring that your goal matters to the LCC and that it also aligns with other relevant goals. We all need support and assistance in achieving our goals, but it's important to retain control over them. So, make sure that your plans drive everyone forward, but that you're still responsible for achieving your own goal.

Time-Based

Every goal needs a target date so that you have a deadline to focus on and something to work toward.

Example of working through each part of the SMART:

- Specific = youth 11- 18
- Measurable = from juvenile probation data
- Attainable = Reduce juvenile alcohol-related probation referrals from 11.8% by 1%
 - 1% of a population of 10,000 is substantially different than 1% of the population of 100,000. This is important to consider when setting an attainable goal.
- Relevant = focus on youth alcohol
- Time = one year

Problem Statement #1: "Alcohol use and abuse by youth is a problem within the county"

SMART Goal: The LCC will reduce alcohol use amongst youth ages 11-18 by 1% within a one a year period. This will be known by (specific data). If a 1% reduction is not achieved within 1 year, the LCCs approach will be reevaluated.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goal

This is different from brainstorming because now you have established a SMART goal. Brainstorming is a collaborative process that builds a foundation for decision making. You should think of the LCC as a community-driven strategic awarding body that lays out the blueprints for an effort by broadly building lanes that guide the community towards the achievement of the SMART goals. In the grant application process, after Step 5 is completed, the community applicants finish the plans by explaining how they believe their specific effort will complete one of the steps from Step 5.

Example:

Step 1: Prevention/Education - Fund prevention and/or education program focused on youth alcohol abuse

Step 2: Intervention/Treatment – Support intervention and/or treatment efforts focused on youth alcohol abuse

Step 3: Justice Services/Supports – Fund justice services and/or supports that enhance youth recovery from alcohol abuse

The Fund Document

The fund document is the last part of the CCP. The main difference between this format and the previous is that this format does not include individual programs and only contains information to show that the LCC is compliant with statutory requirements found in IC 5-2-11-5. This section gauges LCC's fiscal wellness to empower the implementation of growth within their community.

The funding profile consists of: (1) Funds collected the previous year, (2) rollover from the previous year that was unused, (3) the total amount available to use for this year (funds collected + rollover), (4) the amount that was awarded out last year, and (5) any additional grant funds relating to substance abuse.

In order to effectively understand the financial ecosystems within each community, we are asking for this information to provide technical assistance to LCCs in the form of letting state partners know resources are bare or minimal and letting state partners know where resources can amplify efforts. It is also important to be able to share this information with the Commission to Combat Drug Abuse.

Funding Allotted to Category:

To comply with the statute, the LCC must allot at least 25% of the fund in each of the three categories of Prevention/Education, Intervention/Treatment, and Justice Services. No more than 25% can be placed in the administrative category.

Funding allotted to prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities (\$100.00):		
Prevention/Education: \$3,000.00	Intervention/Treatment: \$3,000.00	Justice: \$3,000.00
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator annual compensation		\$2,500.00
Advertising LCC Events and Meetings		\$400.00
Office Supplies		\$100.00
Funding allotted by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$1,500.00	Goal 1: \$2,500.00	Goal 1: \$1,500.00
Goal 2: \$500.00	Goal 2: \$1,500.00	Goal 2: \$1,500.00

**the numbers provided are examples*

Funding Allotted by Goal:

This is the planned allocation that is attached to your SMART goals in the CCP. The LCC illustrates the number of monies to accomplish each goal for each problem statement. Because SMART goals are achievable, this section illustrates the amount believed it will take to achieve each goal.

Funding allotted to prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities (\$100.00):		
Prevention/Education: \$3,000.00	Intervention/Treatment: \$3,000.00	Justice: \$3,000.00
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
Itemized list of what is being funded		Amount (\$100.00)
Coordinator annual compensation		\$2,500.00
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Goal 2: \$500.00	Goal 2: \$1,500.00	Goal 2: \$1,500.00

**the numbers provided are examples*

IntelliGrants

All CCPs will be submitted through IntelliGrants. If it is not submitted through IntelliGrants will not be reviewed. A non-submission via IntelliGrants will result in a rejection.

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